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December 17, 1897

1388

of which will go either to Philadelphia or New York, wish to begin shipments during the present month.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality of the city of Habana and the town of Regla for the week ended Thursday, December 9, 1897.

	Habana.	Regla.	Total.
Yellow fever.....	6	3	9
Enteric fever.....	18	2	20
Pernicious fever.....	7	3	10
Malarial fever.....	15	14	29
Smallpox.....	6	0	6
Coquexia paludica.....	22	6	28
Enteritis.....	86	15	101
Dysentery.....	34	26	60
Diarrhea.....	12	6	18
Pneumonia.....	8	1	9
Tuberculosis.....	44	5	49
Starvation.....	4	0	4
Deaths from all causes.....	413	81	494
Annual ratio per 1,000.....			128.44

Sanitary reports from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *November 27, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended November 27:

There were 60 deaths noted, of which 2 were from yellow fever, 4 from dysentery, 5 from tuberculosis, 1 from pernicious and 3 from remittent fevers, 6 from enteritis, 15 from anæmia with dropsy, the rest from non-contagious diseases.

The fact that the government is issuing rations to the poor and "concentrados" has somewhat improved the general health, and beggars are less exacting on the streets and at the house doors. Great numbers of anæmic and dropsy cases still exist in the town and at the hospitals, but I expect that with the new political régime just established, and with the help of the government, the poorer classes will suffer less, both physically and morally.

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO, M. D.,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *December 4, 1897.*

SIR: Sixty-seven deaths have been recorded this week, and the slight increase in the mortality is due to pulmonary complaints, very common just now, owing to the sudden changes of the temperature. There has been 1 death from yellow fever, 7 from tuberculosis, 2 from dysentery, 3 from pernicious and 1 from remittent fever, 4 from enteritis, 4 from pneumonia, 9 from dropsy; the rest from common diseases, acute and chronic, of noncontagious character. There are very few cases of yellow fever among the soldiers at present, and these are generally of a mild

character. Catarrhal affections of the respiratory organs are very common, and cases of grippe prevail to some extent.

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO, M. D.,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Sanitary report from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, November 9, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my regular report on infectious diseases in Japan for period October 29 to November 8, inclusive. I beg to invite your attention to the continued prevalence of epidemic dysentery, notwithstanding the low temperature of the present season.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.